

Initial Damage Reporting



Housekeeping

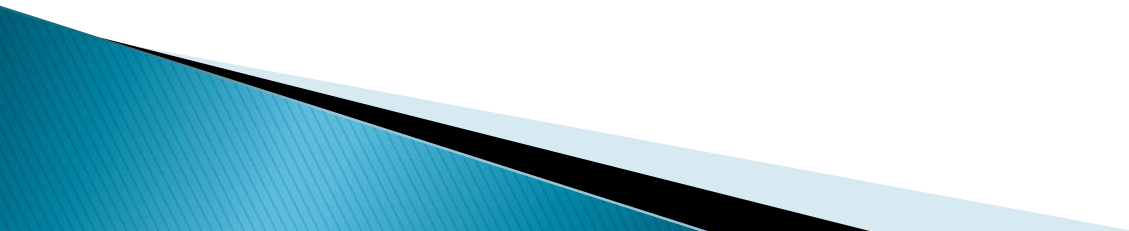
- Restrooms...
- Cell phones...
- In case of emergency....



Purpose

This program is to provide information related to:

- The Initial Damage Assessment process
- Discussion of the roles and impact of local and county government.

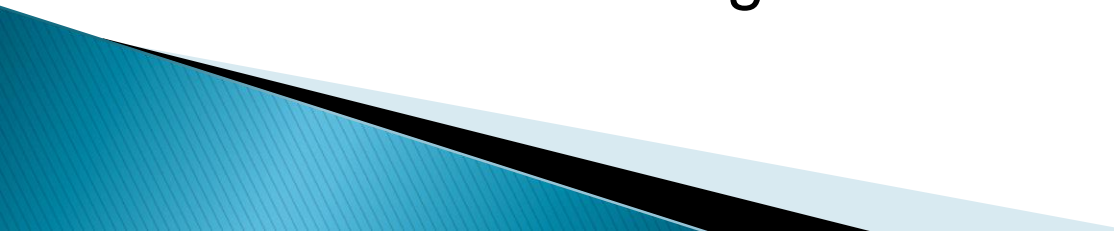


References

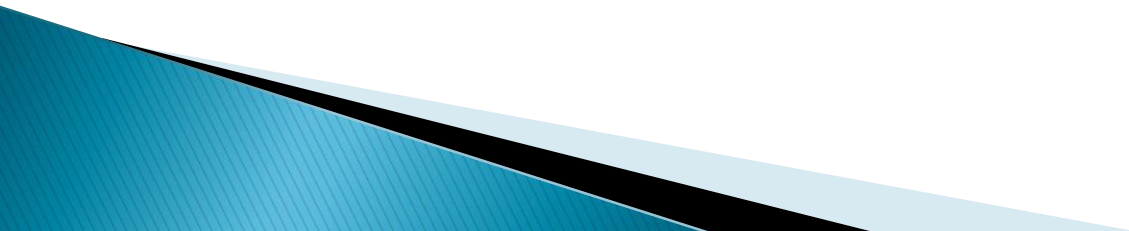
- FEMA Damage Assessment Operations Manual
- PEMA Directive D2017-03 Commonwealth Damage Reporter

Initial Damage Reporting

This course consists of the following 3 modules:

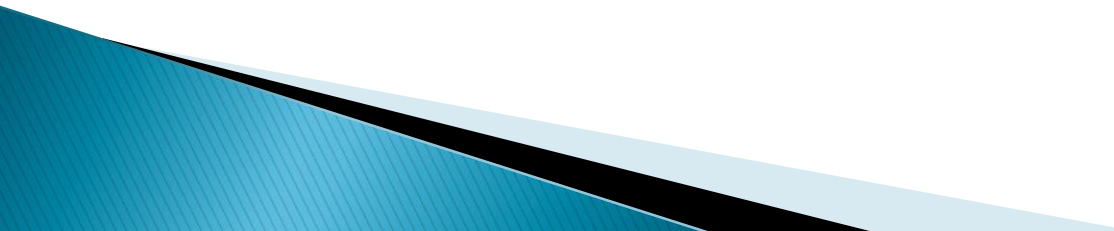
1. What is Damage Assessment
 2. Damage Reporting Process
 3. Damage Categories
 - Individual Assistance (IA) – Based on impact, number of homes Destroyed/Major damage and impact.
 - Public Assistance (PA) – Based on per capita and impact.
 - Impact Statement
 - Hazard Mitigation
- 

Module 1: What is Damage Assessment



Module 1: What is Damage Assessment

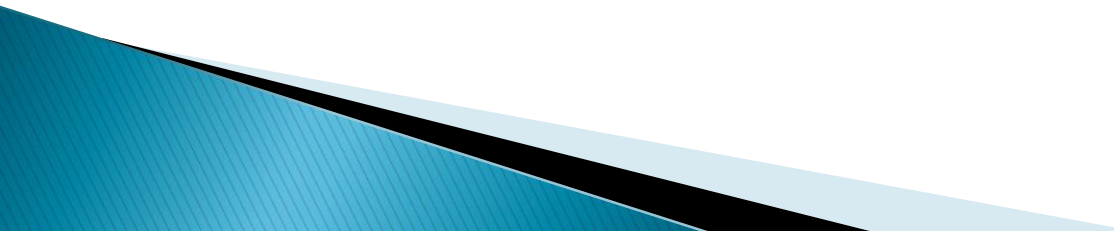
During the crucial initial local damage assessment, responders determine:

- Incident events and extent of impact
 - Hardest hit areas
 - Locations that need the fastest response
 - Impact to businesses, residents, and property
 - Unmet needs
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Module 1: What is Damage Assessment

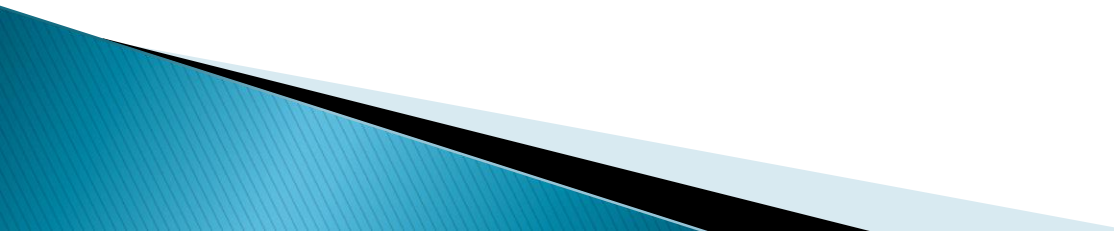
Damage assessment is defined as “the appraisal of the effects of any disaster.”

Damage assessment is used to determine:

- Whether local resources are capable of handling the disaster
 - The urgency, priority, and need for additional resources
 - If a disaster declaration is required
- 

Module 1: What is Damage Assessment

Types of incidents that may warrant damage assessment:

- Fires
 - Floods
 - Wind Storm / Tornado
 - Snow / Ice / Blizzards
 - Hazardous Materials Spill
 - Civil Unrest / Terrorism
 - Earthquakes
- 

Module 1: What is Damage Assessment



Cramer Rd, Chanceford Twp



Gum Tree Rd, Chanceford Twp

Module 1: What is Damage Assessment



Freysville Rd, Hellam Twp



Kreutz Creek Rd, Hellam Twp

Module 1: What is Damage Assessment

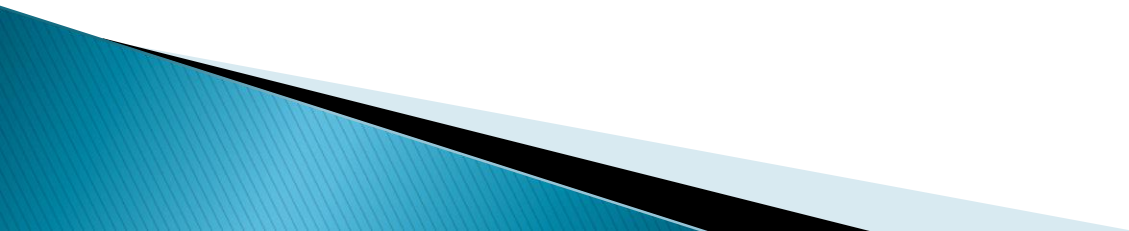


River Dr, Hellam Twp



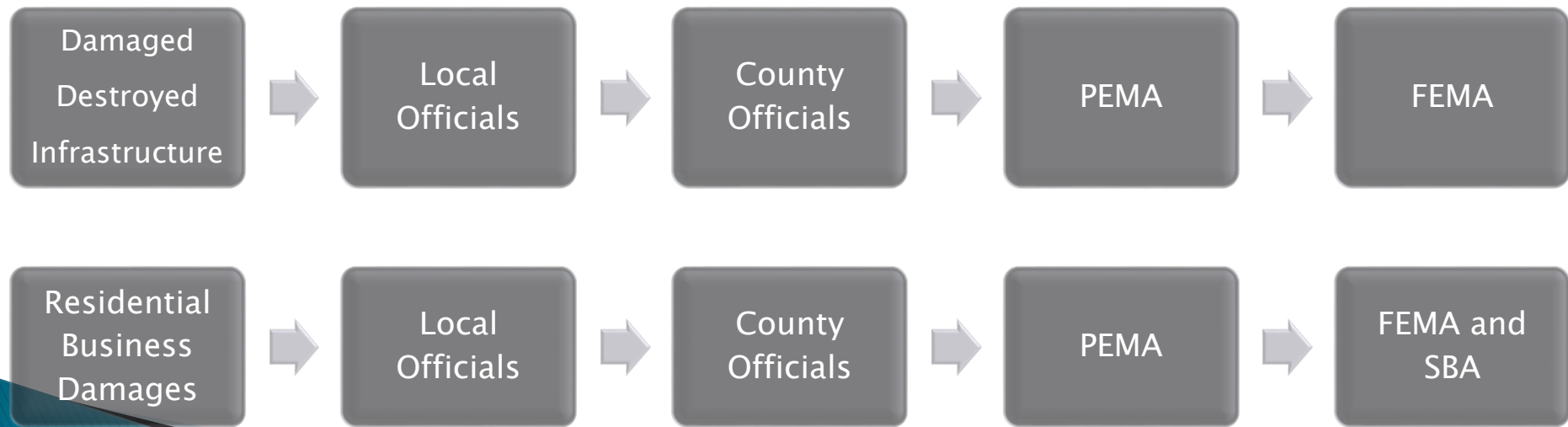
Mill Rd, Chanceford Twp

Module 2: Damage Reporting Process



Module 2: Damage Reporting Process

Damage Reporting is a collaborative process that engages local, county, state, and federal agencies.

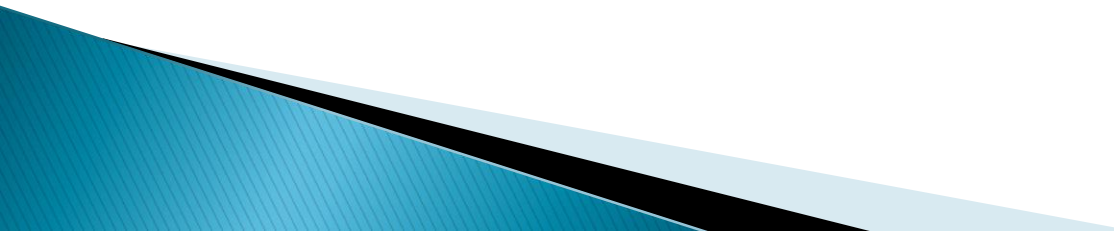


Module 2: Damage Reporting Process

Municipal Reporting:

Damage is reported at the local level to the county.

Information reported includes:

- Resources needed to respond
 - Extent of damage
 - Location of damage
 - Possible time of day
 - Details of the incident
- 

Module 2: Damage Reporting Process

Submit using York County Damage Form 1

Email to damage@ycdes.org



Module 2: Damage Reporting Process

York County Damage Form 1

☐ Change/update

York County Damage Form 1

Initial Damage Report- Public Assistance

MUNICIPALITY/ORGANIZATION: _____

FACILITY NAME: _____
(Main St Culvert, Smith Rd Bridge, etc.)

FACILITY LOCATION: _____
(Address, mile marker, intersection, or GPS/lat and long coordinates)

CITY: _____ PA, ZIP _____

CONTACT NAME: _____ CONTACT PHONE: _____

Damage Type	
Bridge/Culvert <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Building <input type="checkbox"/>
County/Municipal Owned Property <input type="checkbox"/>	Road <input type="checkbox"/>
Debris Removal <input type="checkbox"/>	Sanitary Sewer <input type="checkbox"/>
Emergency Protective Measure <input type="checkbox"/>	School <input type="checkbox"/>
Fire/Police/EMS Facility <input type="checkbox"/>	Sewer Treatment <input type="checkbox"/>
Hospital <input type="checkbox"/>	Storm Sewer <input type="checkbox"/>
Nursing Home <input type="checkbox"/>	Water Control Facility <input type="checkbox"/>
Park/Recreational Area <input type="checkbox"/>	Water Supply <input type="checkbox"/>
Power Supply <input type="checkbox"/>	Water Treatment <input type="checkbox"/>
Church <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-Profit Organization <input type="checkbox"/>
Other _____	
Flood Plain: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
Historic: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
Hazard: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
Insured: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
Wetland: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
Mitigation: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	

Damage Description: _____

Damage Impact (detours, citizens, schools, critical facilities, etc): _____

Cost to repair the facility back to its pre-disaster state: _____ % Complete: _____

Material, labor, etc. to repair the facility back to its *pre-disaster* state: _____
(10 tons R6, 100 tons rip rap, 200 feet of blacktop, 1 30' long 24" diameter pipe, etc.)

Module 2: Damage Reporting Process

Individual Reporting- Windshield Survey

- Speed is important
- Be prepared
 - Maps
 - Camera
 - GPS
- Two person team
 - Driver
 - Recorder
- Remain in the vehicle




Module 2: Damage Reporting Process

Online Damage Reporter

Individual- <https://goo.gl/forms/XZoHLBA6c3Wvjv2o1>

Damage Reporting Flyer




**Affected by
the recent storm?**

The York County Office of Emergency Management is asking property owners to file damage reports to possibly get financial help for residents affected by the storm from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). If you have not already reported your damage, please do so, by visiting: yorkcountypa.gov and click on Report Your Damage.

Damage includes: foundation collapse, water in basements and living areas, private lane and bridge washouts, loss of personal belongings, water logged appliances and utilities.

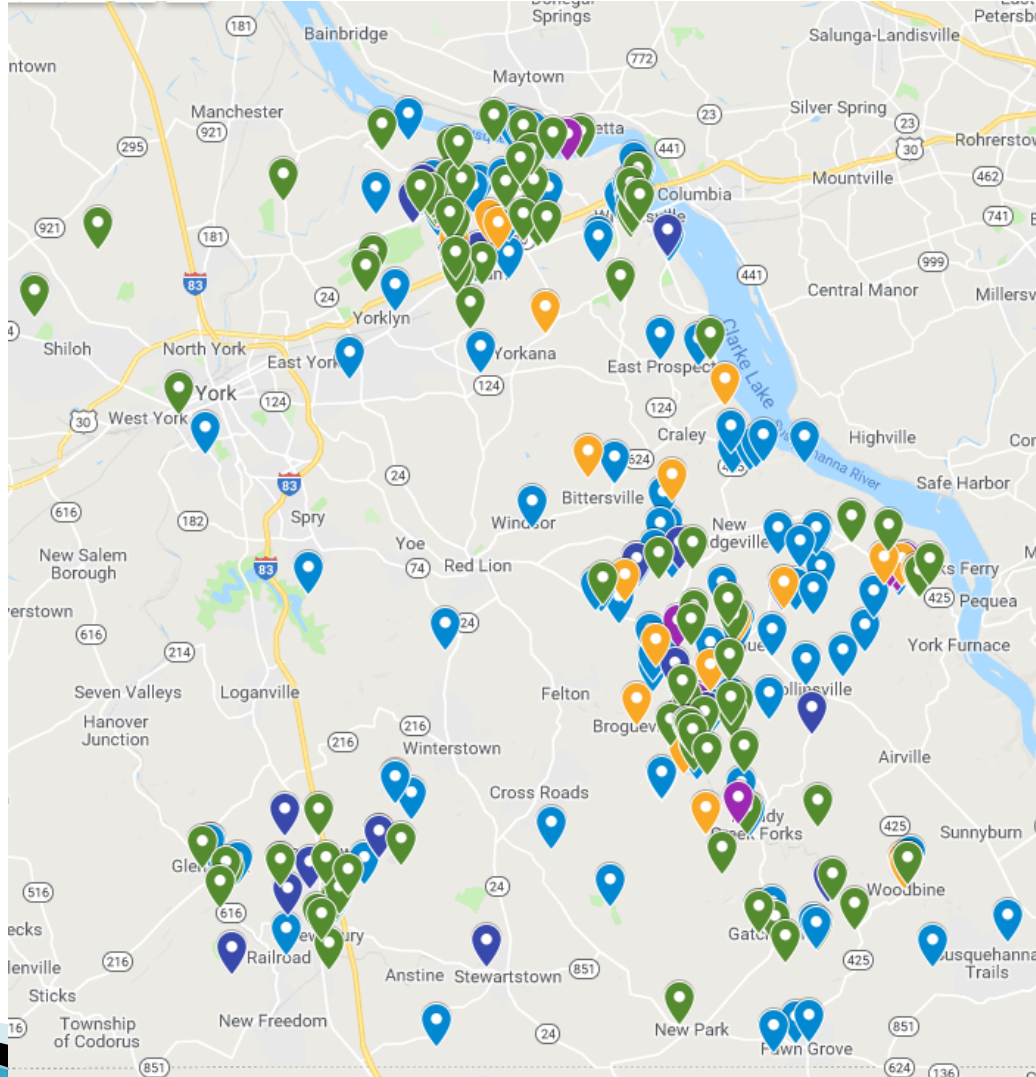
Financial assistance that may be available could include, grants and low interest loans.

Those without internet access may contact our office, Monday-Friday, 8am-4:30pm.




Scan here with your smartphone to go directly to our damage reporting app.

120 DAVIES DRIVE, YORK, PA 17402 PHONE (717) 840-2990
24 hr (717) 840-2971 EMAIL: damage@yodes.org



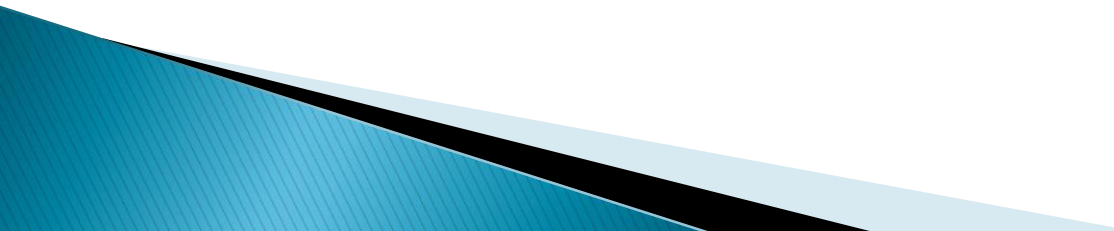
Module 2: Damage Reporting Process

Public Assistance

- FEMA, SBA, PEMA join OEM and local EMA for a Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (JPDA)
 - Meet with local municipal official who has knowledge of repairs that occurred or need to occur (Roadmaster, manager, etc.)
 - Go site to site to verify damage
- 

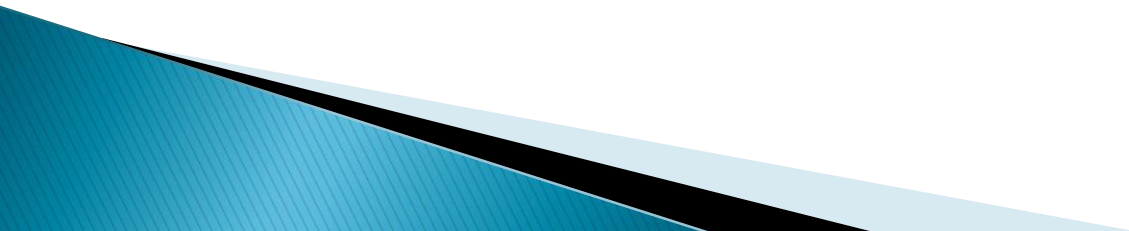
Module 2: Damage Reporting Process

Individual Assistance

- FEMA, SBA, PEMA join OEM and local EMA for a Joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (JPDA)
 - Meet with residents if possible
 - Go site to site to verify damage
- 

Module 3: Damage Categories

Public Assistance (PA)




Module 3: Damage Categories

Public Assistance (PA)

- Federally supported recovery program. *If PA receives a Federal Declaration.*
- Designed to provide supplemental assistance to state, tribal, and local governments
- Federal shares of funding is 75% with a 25% non-federal match required. *Depending on disaster.*
- Grants available for:
 - Emergency work
 - Permanent work


Module 3: Damage Categories

Public Assistance (PA)

- Emergency Work
 - (Category A) Debris Removal
 - Tree and wood brush
 - Building wreckage
 - Sand, mud, silt, and gravel
 - Vehicles and other recovery-related materials
 - To be eligible, the debris removal must meet one of the following criteria:
 - Eliminate immediate threat to life safety, public or private property preservation
 - Ensure economic recovery
- 


Module 3: Damage Categories

Public Assistance (PA)

- Emergency Work (Continued)
 - (Category B) Emergency Protective Measures— activities undertaken by a community prior to, during, and following a disaster. These include actions to:
 - Eliminate or reduce an immediate threat to human life
 - Eliminate or reduce and immediate threat of significant damage to public or private property
 - Common actions include:
 - Search and rescue, emergency medical care, mass sheltering, security, food/water/ice provisions, temporary facilities, state or local EMC activations
- 

Module 3: Damage Categories

Public Assistance (PA)

- Permanent Work
 - (Category C) Roads and Bridges— eligible items include:
 - Surfaces, bases, shoulders, ditches, decking, piers, girders, abutments, slope protection
 - Only repairs to disaster-related damage are deemed eligible
 - (Category D) Water Control facilities - eligible items includes:
 - Dams, reservoirs, levees, drainage channels, pumping facilities, irrigations facilities
- 

Module 3: Damage Categories

Public Assistance (PA)

- Permanent Work (Continued)
 - (Category E) Buildings and Equipment– include content, utility systems, consumables, and debris removal
 - Consideration may be given to any existing insurance policies prior to funding.
 - If damaged greater than 50%, authority is given to FEMA to replace with a pre-disaster capability structure.
 - (Category F) Utilities
 - Water treatment plant and delivery systems, power generation, and sewage collection systems

Module 3: Damage Categories

Public Assistance (PA)

- Permanent Work (Continued)
 - (Category G): Parks, Recreation, and Other Areas
 - Playground equipment, swimming pools, tennis courts, docks and piers, picnic and golf areas, churches, non-profits

Module 3: Damage Categories

Public Assistance (PA)

- Small Projects – \$3200.00

Note: Can be combination A-G. If a municipality doesn't reach the \$3200.00, it won't be included in overall county/state total.

Module 3: Damage Categories

Public Assistance (PA)

Six Steps of Public Assistance

- Step one
 - Local emergency management conducts a windshield survey (damages and impact)
 - Scope of damage – Size of the areas that have been impacted
 - Severity of damage – Damaged, Destroyed
 - Impact to the local jurisdiction – Impact on government functions
 - Data collected is submitted to county emergency management agency to be combined with other jurisdictions' data

Module 3: Damage Categories

Public Assistance (PA)

Six Steps of Public Assistance

- Per capita loss must meet state threshold
 - County \$3.78 per capita = damage required for county to be declared
(York County needs approx. \$1.6 million in damages)
 - State \$1.50 Pa per capita = damage required for Pennsylvania to be declared
(Pa. needs approximately \$19.1 million in damages)
- Then Information is transmitted to PEMA

Module 3: Damage Categories

Public Assistance (PA)


Six Steps of Public Assistance

- Step two
 - PEMA provides a review of data to determine:
 - Unmet needs
 - Threshold limits met
 - PEMA submits to the Governor a request for a Federal Declaration
 - FEMA / PEMA Preliminary Damage Assessment teams confirm findings through on-site assessment (JPDA)

Module 3: Damage Categories

Public Assistance (PA)


Six Steps of Public Assistance

- Step three
 - Presidential Declaration approved
 - Public notification of declaration and types of awards available
 - Step four
 - PEMA arranges for an applicant briefing
 - Explanation of how the program will work
 - Invitations to all eligible agencies impacted by the event
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Module 3: Damage Categories

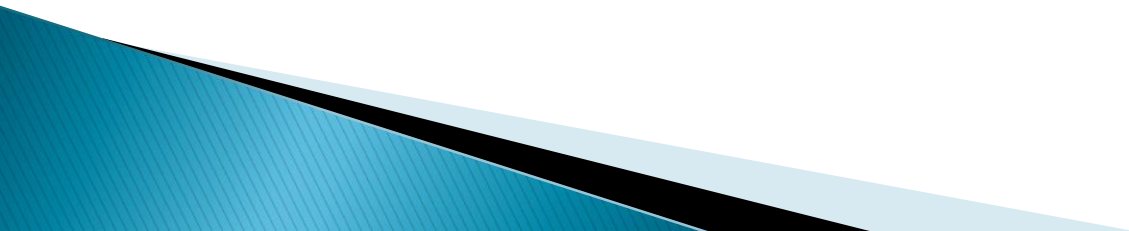
Public Assistance (PA)

Six Steps of Public Assistance

- Step five
 - Applicant briefing followed by a kick-off meeting
 - Paperwork compiled and submitted from local agencies to the state/federal government for consideration
 - All documentation and supporting materials submitted prior to closeout date
 - Step six
 - FEMA reviews final documentation and allocated funding to the state for approved reimbursements
- 

Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)



Module 3: Damage Categories


Individual Assistance (IA)

- Federally supported recovery program *if Pennsylvania receives a Federal Declaration.*
- *Based on number of major and destroyed homes and businesses, plus impact. No magic number!*
- Designed to assist organizations / persons who lack adequate insurance coverage
 - Individuals / Families
 - Businesses
- Designed to meet the critical expenses not covered by other means
- Not intended to restore personal property to pre-disaster condition

Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)


Programs included in IA:

- Low-Interest loans
 - Covers expenses not covered by state/local programs or private insurance
 - Individual and Family Grant Program (IFG)
 - Provides cash grants to support families and individuals not covered elsewhere
 - Veterans Benefits
 - Provides death benefits, pensions, insurance settlements, and mortgage adjustments for veterans following a disaster
- 

Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)


IA programs include (continued):

- Temporary Housing Assistance
 - Supports individuals with homes that have sustained damage until repairs can be made
 - Tax Refunds
 - Support through loss deductibles on federal taxes
 - Unemployment Benefits
 - Assistance for residents who sustained loss of employment due to the incident
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Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)

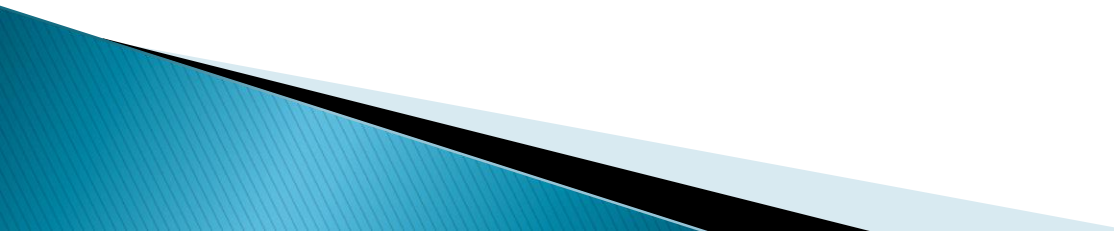
IA programs include (continued):

- Legal Counsel
 - Provide free legal advice for low-income families
 - Crisis Counseling
 - Provide relief of any grief, stress, or mental health issues caused or aggravated by the incident
 - Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL)
 - Financial assistance for groups of businesses impacted by disaster
- 

Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)

The severity of the damage of a structure is assessed according to the following categories:


- Affected
 - Minor
 - Major
 - Destroyed
 - Inaccessible
- 

Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)

Affected: Conventionally built structures

This category includes residences with minimal damage to the exterior of the home and nonessential basements. Residents can remain in the structure. Some examples of affected damage include:

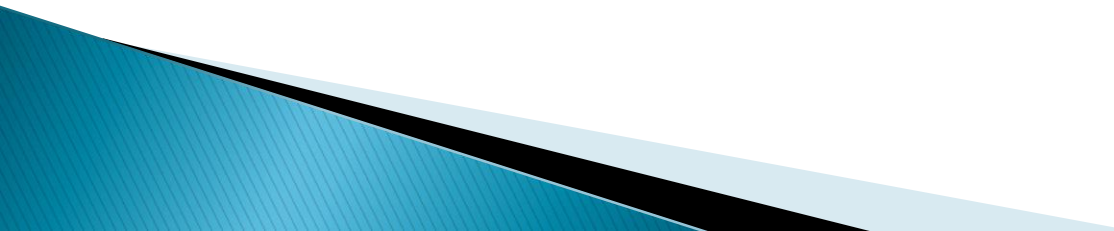
- Partial missing shingles or siding (non- continuous/sporadic), home kept roof structure intact
 - Cosmetic damage such as paint discoloration or loose siding
 - Broken screens
 - Gutter damage and debris
 - Damage to an attached structure such as a porch, carport, garage, or outbuilding not for commercial use
- 

Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)

Affected: Conventionally built structures

This category includes residences with minimal damage to the exterior of the home and nonessential basements. Residents can remain in the structure. Some examples of affected damage include:

- Damage to landscaping, retaining walls, or downed trees that do not affect access to the residence or has not collapse into residence
 - Any water line in the crawl space or basement when essential living space or mechanical components are not damaged or submerged
- 




Lees Ln, Hellam Twp, Aug 31, 2018

Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)

Minor: Conventionally built structures

Minor damage encompasses a wide range of damage that does not affect the structural integrity of the residence. Some examples of minor damage include:


- Nonstructural damage to roof components over essential living space to include large areas of shingles e.g. roof covering, fascia board, soffit, flashing, and skylight
 - Nonstructural damage to the interior wall components to include drywall, insulation; exterior components to include house wrap, missing doors, broken window framings; or substantial loss of exterior covering, such as missing siding, vinyl, stucco, etc.
 - Multiple small vertical cracks in the foundation
- 

Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)

Minor: Conventionally built structures

Minor damage encompasses a wide range of damage that does not affect the structural integrity of the residence. Some examples of minor damage include:

- Damage to chimney to include, tilting, fallen, cracks, or separated from the residence
 - Damage to or submersion of mechanical components, e.g. furnace, boiler, water heater, HVAC, electrical panel, pressure tanks or well pressure switch, etc.
 - Water line less than 18 inches in an essential living space
 - Damage or disaster related contamination to a private well or septic system
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Laurel Rd, Chanceford Twp, Aug 31, 2018

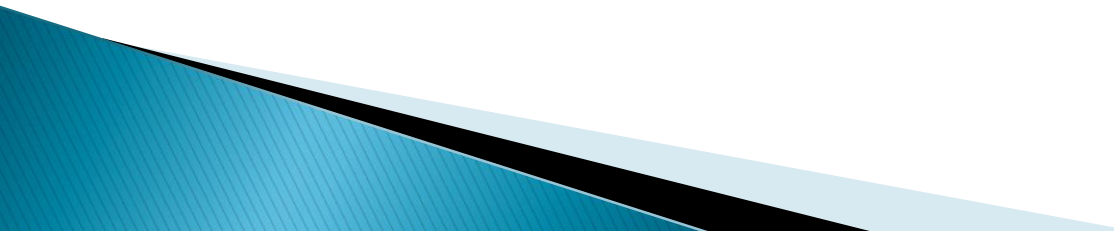
Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)

Major: Conventionally built structures

NOTE: One photo per dwelling is requested in this category.

A residence may be categorized as having major damage when it has sustained significant structural damage and requires extensive repairs. Some examples of major damage include:

- Failure or partial failure to structural elements of the roof to include rafters, ceiling joists, ridge boards, etc.
 - Failure or partial failure to structural elements of the walls to include framing, sheathing, etc.
- 

Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)

Major: Conventionally built structures

NOTE: One photo per dwelling is requested in this category.

A residence may be categorized as having major damage when it has sustained significant structural damage and requires extensive repairs. Some examples of major damage include:

- Failure or partial failure to foundation to include crumbling, bulging, collapsing, horizontal cracks of more than two inches, and shifting of the residence on the foundation of more than six inches
- Residences with a water line 18 inches above the floor in an essential living space, a water line above the electrical outlets, or a water line on the first floor when basement is completely full



Freysville Rd, Hellam Twp, Aug 31, 2018


Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)

Destroyed: Conventionally built structures

NOTE: One photo per dwelling is requested in this category.

The residence is a total loss, or damaged to such an extent that repair is not feasible. Any of the following factors may constitute a status of destroyed:

- Complete failure of two or more major structural components - e.g. collapse of basement walls, foundation, load-bearing walls, or roof
 - Only foundation remains
 - A residence that is in imminent threat of collapse because of disaster-related damage or confirmed imminent danger - e.g. impending landslides, mudslides, or sinkholes.
- 



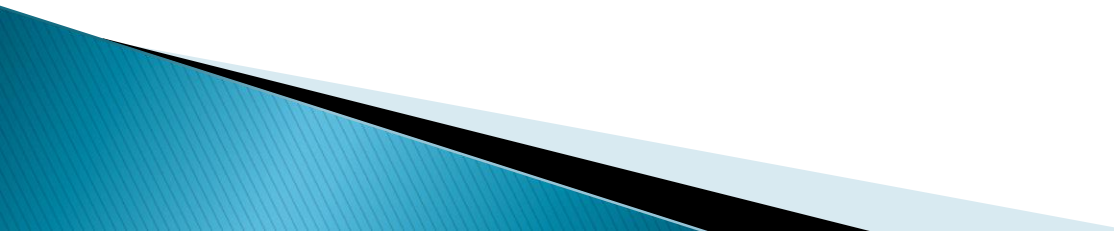
Mill Rd, Chanceford Twp, Aug 31, 2018

Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)

Inaccessible: Conventionally built structures and manufactured homes

Homes located on the flooded road are generally counted as inaccessible. For those residences that have damage that can be clearly viewed from a safe vantage point, a damage level should also be assigned.

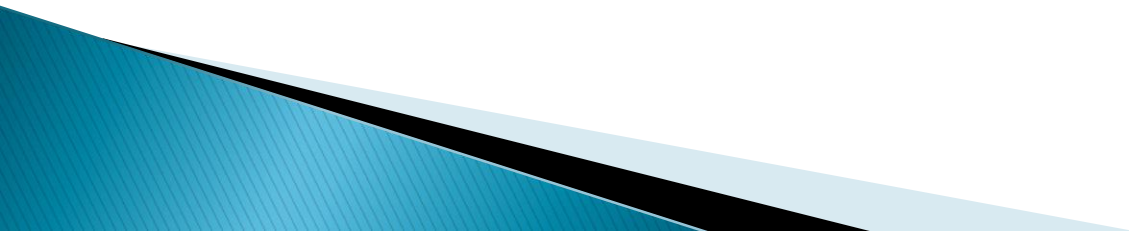


Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)

Affected: Manufactured home

This category includes residences with cosmetic damage only. It also applies to residences with damage to a porch, carport, garage, and/or an outbuilding.



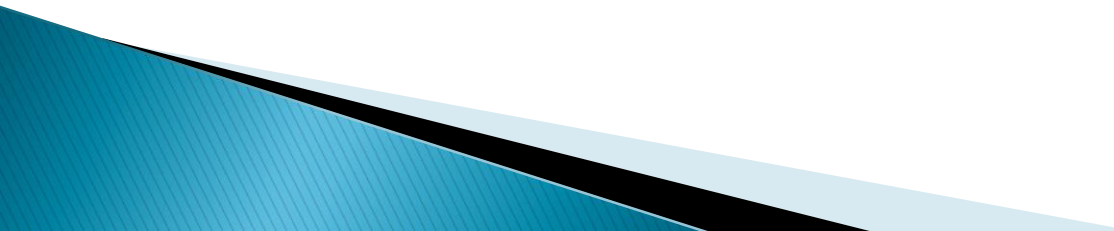


Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)

Minor: Manufactured home

The residence is damaged and requires minimal repairs. Some of the items that determine minor damage are listed below:

- There is no structural damage to the residence and it has not been displaced from the foundation
 - Nonstructural components have sustained damage - e.g. windows, doors, wall coverings roof, bottom board insulation, ductwork, and/or utility hook up
 - Water line is below the floor system
 - HVAC interior mechanical unit is impacted
- 




Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)

Major: Manufactured home

NOTE: One photo per dwelling is requested in this category

The residence has sustained structural or significant damage that requires extensive repairs. Any one of the following may constitute major damage:

- The residence has been displaced from the foundation, block or piers, and other structural components have been damaged
 - Water has come into contact with the floor system to include belly board insulation, ductwork, and subflooring
- 



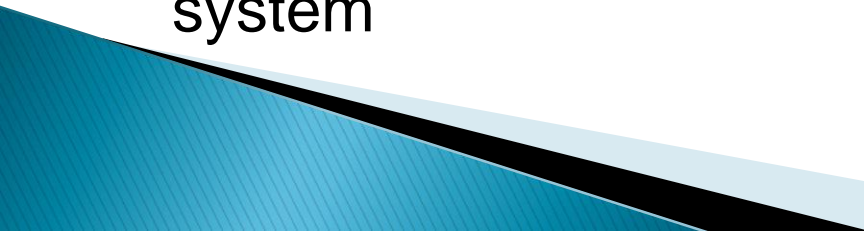
Module 3: Damage Categories

Individual Assistance (IA)

Destroyed: Manufactured home

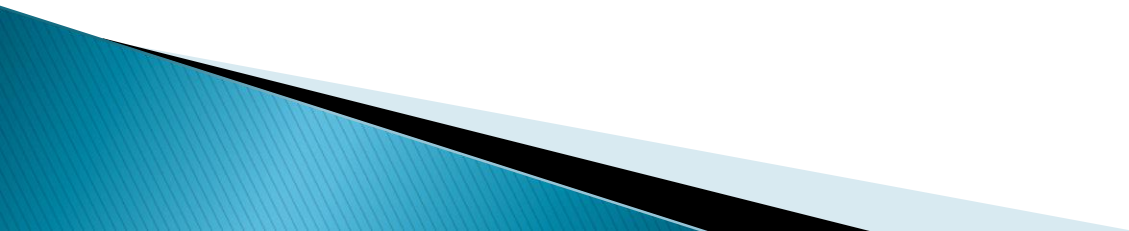
NOTE: One photo per dwelling is requested in this category.

The residence is a total loss. Any one of the following factors may constitute a status of destroyed regardless of the cause of damage due by disaster:

- The residence's frame is bent, twisted, or otherwise compromised
 - The residence is missing the roof covering and the structural ribbing has collapsed for the majority of the roof system
- 

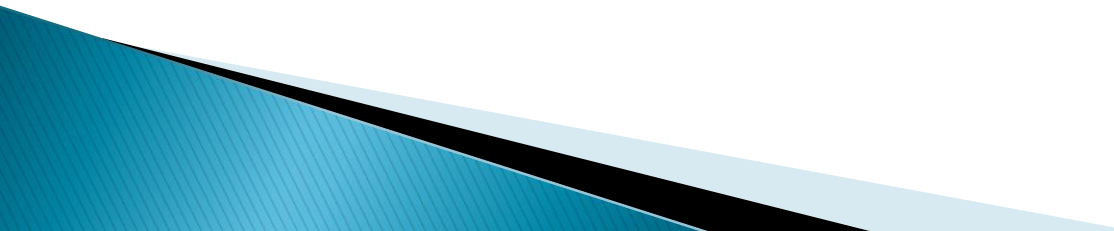


Module 3: Impact Statement



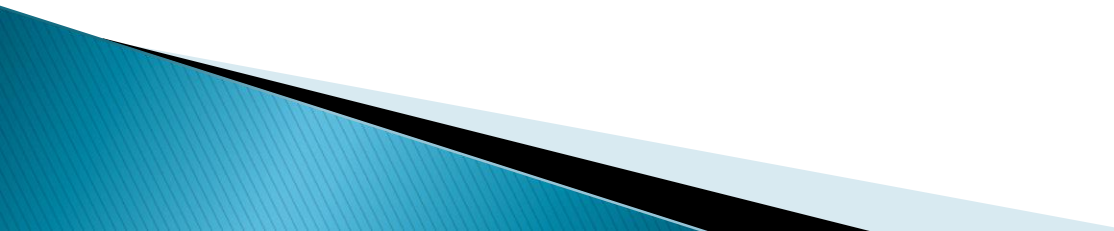
Module 3: Impact Statement

Even if the county or state makes the threshold for IA or PA, FEMA is still going to rely heavily on the IMPACT caused the disaster(s) to make their decision. The more evidence that we can provide when requesting a federal disaster declaration the quicker a decision will be made and help will arrive to our communities.



Module 3: Impact Statement

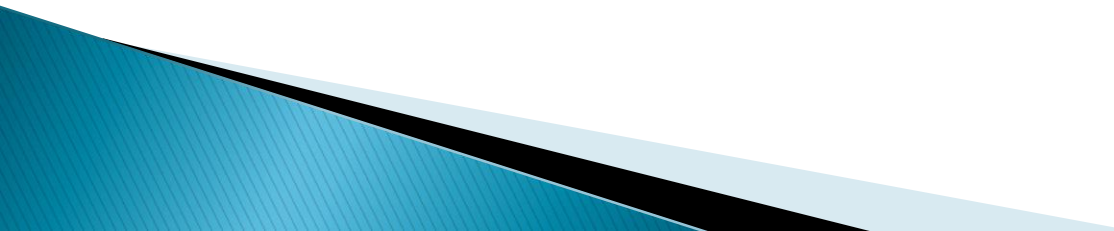
The impact statement should not dwell on financial losses only, but the hardships and challenges encountered by the community including casualties, stresses on special needs populations, tasking of Emergency Responders, loss of vital services and utilities or any other clear and compelling justification for Federal assistance to help in recovering from the effects of the event.



Module 3: Impact Statement

- Counties must provide following information when requesting a Federal Disaster Declaration (s) for SBA, IA and PA.
 - Describe deaths and/or injuries in relation the event
 - Describe voluntary agency assistance provided; for example, American Red Cross
 - Indicate affected jurisdictions status in reference to disaster declarations
 - Provide efforts taken to respond, including current actions pending

Module 3: Impact Statement

- Provide a 12 month historical on past disasters, include pertinent factors, such as economic, geographic and demographic factors.
 - Describe the overall impact of the event, be sure to include how communities and jurisdictions were affected. Topics may include, but are not limited to the following:
 - Dwellings, critical infrastructure and critical facilities, emergency conditions that present health and safety hazards, status of repairs and estimated completion date.
 - Provide efforts taken to respond, including current actions pending
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Module 3: Hazard Mitigation

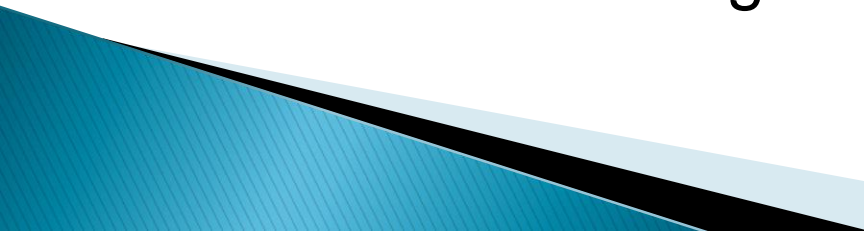


Module 3: Hazard Mitigation

- Hazard Mitigation
 - Reducing, eliminating, redirecting, or avoiding the effects of hazards
- Hazard Mitigation Plan
 - Identifies hazards and risks to communities
 - Intends to reduce impact from hazards
- Benefits
 - Reduces loss of life, property, and financial assets
 - Reduces recovery costs
 - Increases funding for mitigation projects

HM Plan -Requirement for Federal Assistance

Initial Damage Reporting

1. What is Damage Assessment
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 - Impact Statement
 - Hazard Mitigation
- 

Questions



Conclusion

“We can't help everyone, but everyone can help someone.”

Ronald Reagan